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BOROUGH OF ARUNDEL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1943.

East Pallant House,
Chichester.

June, 1944.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
of the Borough of Arundel.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my fifth Annual Report on the Health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1943.

On the instructions of the Minister of Health, the present Report is somewhat curtailed, and for security reasons all reference to local populations and activities in connection with wartime industrial, military or other important developments, such as extensions of water supply, sewerage works or other public utility undertakings, is omitted.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of over four years of war, there is no apparent deterioration in the general health of the community.

The birth rate for the year shows a moderate fall of 2.27 per 1,000 population on that of the previous year, and the death rate a marked decrease of 3.25 per 1,000 population on that of 1942, which itself was a very low figure. The actual number of deaths occurring during the year was only half of that for 1940, and nearly one half of them were attributed to Cancer.

The Registrar General's estimate of the Borough's population at mid 1943 is some 56 less than that at mid 1942, and is now some 138 below that at mid 1938.

During the year, the Borough has been remarkably free from infectious disease, no cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Enteric Fever being notified.

The Diphtheria immunisation campaign has been continued during the year, and the percentage of children, both under and over 5 years, can now be considered very satisfactory.

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to the Members of the Council for their continued support and to Mr. Gates for his loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC WARD.

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

Eric Ward, M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor

G.A. Gates.

Clerical Staff.

Mrs. L. Stevens.
Miss D. Swain.
Miss P.J. Morrisey
(on Sick Leave from May, 1942)

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

1. General Statistics.

Area in acres	2, 054
Rateable Value (April, 1943)	19, 135
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March 1944)	£77

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population.	14.35
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population.	10.31
Deaths from Puerperal Causes.	Nil
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age: All infants per 1,000 live births.	Nil

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Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

There has been little change in the social conditions of the Borough during the year and the Borough remains a reception area. At the end of the year 36 persons were officially billeted in the town.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The BIRTH RATE is 14.35 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 16.62 for the previous year, 16.5 for England and Wales and 16.87 and 18.51 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The illegitimate live births numbered 4 as compared with 5 for the previous year.

4 stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with none for the previous year.

The DEATH RATE is 10.31 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 13.56 for the previous year, 12.1 for England and Wales and 16.80 and 13.05 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The following are the chief causes of death, in order of frequency :-

1. Cancer.
2. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system.
3. Diseases of the digestive system.
4. Diseases of the urinary and genital systems (non-venereal).

Compared with the previous year there has been a marked increase in deaths due to Cancer, whilst deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system show a decrease of 3. There were no deaths due to Respiratory Diseases, including Pulmonary Tuberculosis, as compared with one and two deaths respectively in the previous year.

Maternal Mortality.

As in the previous year, there were no deaths registered as directly due to pregnancy or child bearing.

Infantile Mortality.

No infantile deaths were recorded during the year as compared with one during the previous year, and four during the year 1941.

The Infantile Death Rates for England and Wales, the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex are shown in the following table of Comparative Statistics :-

Comparative Statistics, 1943.

	England and Wales.	West Sussex Urban	West Sussex Rural.	Arundel.
Birth Rate	16.5	16.87	18.51	14.35
Death Rate	12.1	16.80	13.05	10.31
Infantile Death Rate	49	41	36	-

Section II

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Staff.

Particulars of the staff of the department are given at the beginning of the Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

Arrangements for the laboratory work of the Borough are made under the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Scheme and the work is carried out at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Christ's Hospital, Horsham and at the Affiliated Laboratories of the West Sussex County Council and Royal West Sussex Hospital.

Details of specimens examined during the year are given below :-

Nature of specimen	Emergency Public Health Laboratory Horsham		West Sussex County Council Laboratory		Royal West Sussex Hospital Laboratory	
	Number examined	Number Positive	Number examined	Number positive	Number examined	Number positive
Nose and throat swabs for diphtheria	-	-	2	-	4	-
Water examinations	-	-	26	-	-	-
Milk examinations	-	-	4	-	-	-

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Infectious Cases

The ambulance of the Worthing Borough Isolation Hospital is used for the removal of these cases.

(b) Non-infectious Cases

These are removed by the ambulance of the local detachment of the British Red Cross Society or by that belonging to the Littlehampton Division of the St.John Ambulance Brigade.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General: The Arundel District Nursing Association employs one nurse who does all the district nursing and some midwifery.

Infectious Diseases: By arrangement with the Arundel District Nursing Association, all cases of Measles, Pneumonia and German Measles are visited by the Local District Nurse, and given nursing attention if required.

Midwifery: There is one Midwife resident in the Borough, who is also the District Nurse, whilst two other Midwives resident in adjoining areas take cases in the Borough.

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals.

The following list summarises the various Health and Welfare Services available for residents of the Borough :-

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre - held at Arundel.

Ante-Natal Clinics - held at Chichester and Littlehampton.

School Clinic (Minor Ailments) - held at Arundel.

Eye Clinic - held at Arundel, Chichester and Littlehampton.

Aural Clinic - held at Chichester.

Dental Clinic - held at Arundel and Chichester.

Orthopaedic Clinic - held at Arundel and Chichester.

Speech Therapy Clinic - held at Chichester.

Tuberculosis Dispensary - held at Chichester.

Venereal Diseases Clinic - held at Worthing Hospital and St.Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(A) Hospitals - Provided or partially maintained by the Arundel Borough Council.

(1) Infectious Diseases - The arrangement detailed in previous Reports for the maintenance of one bed at the Swandean Isolation Hospital, Worthing, has been continued.

(B) Hospitals - Provided or partially maintained by the West Sussex County Council.

(1) General Hospitals :-
- (a) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.
- (b) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.

(2) Tuberculosis :-
- (a) Aldingbourne House Sanatorium.
- (b) Worthing Isolation Hospital.
- (c) Worthing Hospital.

(3) Maternity :-

(a) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
(b) Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Brighton.
(c) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
(d) Improvised Maternity Homes at Haslemere and Hindhead.

(4) Sick Children :-

(a) East Sussex County Council, Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea.
(b) St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester.

(5) Smallpox :-

(a) Brighton Smallpox Hospital, Fulking, by arrangement with the West Sussex County Council and Brighton Corporation.

(C) Voluntary Hospitals serving the District:-

(a) Royal West Sussex Hospital, Chichester.
(b) Arundel Cottage Hospital.

Section III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Borough is supplied with water provided by the Duke of Norfolk, the source being two wells, approximately 70 feet and 20 feet deep. respectively, situated on his estate near Swanbourne Lake. The water is pumped from the wells to three reservoirs situated on high ground in the middle of the Park, the motive power for pumping being provided by heavy oil engines, with turbines worked by water from the Swanbourne Lake as auxiliaries.

From the reservoirs the water runs by gravity through mains to all parts of the Borough, and also to the villages of Burpham, Poling and Warning Camp which are situate outside the Borough boundary.

Every house in the Borough now has a piped water supply on the premises and the water available is sufficient to meet all the needs of the Borough.

Reports on samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination have shown that the wells are liable to periodical pollution and chlorination plants were therefore installed by the Corporation in 1938. These plants are kept in constant operation and samples of treated water have almost invariably shown a satisfactory degree of bacterial purity.

During the year no new sources of public water supply have been developed and there has been no extension of water mains.

During the year, 26 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination, 13 being specimens of raw water, and 13 chlorinated. Of the 13 samples of untreated water submitted, 4 were reported as showing a satisfactory degree of bacterial purity, whilst the remaining 9 samples were stated to show varying degrees of bacterial impurity probably due to soil and vegetable contamination. The adverse reports on these latter 9 samples continues to provide evidence for the need for efficient chlorination. Thirteen samples were taken from consumer's taps, and, with one exception, all showed a satisfactory degree of bacterial purity. The adverse report on a sample taken during November showed a slight degree of bacterial contamination, probably from soil, and it was reassuring to find that a further sample taken ten days later showed the water was of the usual degree of purity. Frequent chlorimetric tests, using ortho-tolidine as the re-agent have been made with the W. and T. Hellige comparator in order to test the efficiency of the chlorination process.

Drainage and Sewerage.

No extensions to sewers or alterations in the method of treatment and disposal of sewage have been made during the year.

Rivers and Streams.

No action has been necessary to check the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

Public Cleansing.

The collection of house refuse has continued to be carried out fortnightly. No complaints or evidence of nuisance have been noted. In addition, various kinds of salvage have been collected to help the War effort, thirty volunteer Salvage Stewards having assisted with the collection.

Shops Act, 1934.

At the end of the year, there were 71 shops on the register. During the year 94 visits and inspections were made to premises on the register. As a result of these inspections, 11 defects were found, all of which were remedied.

Camping Sites.

No sites in the area were used for camping purposes during 1943 and no licenses were granted under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Smoke Abatement.

There has been no need for action in this matter.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

The two swimming baths belonging to the Council have been in use during the year, one being reserved for the use of Service personnel, whilst the other has been open to the Public of the Borough.

Improvements in the sanitary arrangements have been made by the installation of Elsan closets and certain other further facilities have been provided for bathers. The baths were cleaned twice weekly and Foxsan used to purify the water.

Eradication of Bed-bugs.

No house was found to be infested with bed-bugs.

Tents and Vans.

No tents, vans or sheds have been situate in the Borough and no action has been required during the year.

Rats and Mice.

As in previous years, poison baits were periodically laid on Town property, whilst the offer of payment of threepence per rat brought in was continued throughout the year, but the number of rats to be brought in under this arrangement was small. During the year a survey of the Borough was made as required by the Rats and Mice Order, 1943, when no major or heavy infestations of vermin were found. No reports of infestations were received from the occupiers of lands and premises following a request for information on the presence of rats and mice.

Schools.

No major sanitary alterations have been carried out at either of the two schools in the Borough and neither were closed in consequence of infectious disease.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Details of Sanitary Work and Improvements under Public Health and Housing Acts.

No. of inspections in regard to Infectious Disease	65
No. of premises disinfected after Infectious Disease	2
No. of nuisandes found to exist	11
No. of nuisances abated	11
Offensive accumulations found	2
Offensive accumulations removed	2
Defective W.C.s repaired	4
No. of choked drains cleared	8
No. of defective drains repaired	3
No. of ashbins provided	31
No. of defective windows repaired	2
No. of roofs repaired	7
No. of houses where guttering and rainwater pipes have been repaired	7
No. of defective walls and ceilings where plastering has been repaired	3
No. of floors re-laid or repaired	7
No. of houses in which cleansing and decorating was carried out	4

Summary:-

Total number of inspections made for all purposes	389
Total number of notices served:	
Informal	42
Statutory	-
Number of summonses issued	-
Complaints received	3
Complaints found justified and dealt with	3

Section IV:

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

One of the problems which will require attention at the conclusion of hostilities is that of housing. Although there is no outstanding programme of slum clearance in the Borough, many of the houses are of considerable age and often lack the amenities found in modern working class dwellings. Improvement and reconstruction of such houses should be carried out when this can be done at a reasonable cost, and demolition and replacement by new houses considered in other cases.

No cases of statutory overcrowding have come to notice during the year and no action has been taken regarding slum clearance.

Housing Statistics.

No new houses were erected in the Borough during the year.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:-

Civil Defence work has prevented the Inspector from carrying out any routine house inspections, but all specific requests and complaints have been investigated and suitable action taken. In this respect 7 houses have been visited and informal notices issued regarding defects found, all of which have been remedied.

2. Remedying of Defects during the Year without service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers - 7.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-

No action was taken under any of the Sections of the Housing and Public Health Acts.

FACTORIES.

Inspections Made:

Of Factories with mechanical power	5
Of Factories without mechanical power...	-
Of Workshops	26

One informal notice was served in respect of defects found at one of these factories or workshops.

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

There are 4 farms in the district, and these accommodate approximately 145 cows. All the farms are supplied with water from a public source of supply.

Number of Dairymen (Cowkeepers and Milksellers), etc. in the district.	7
Number of these registered as Wholesalers.	2
Number registered as Retailers.	4
Number of Dairymen exempt from registration by reason of not selling milk from their cows.	1

Number of Inspections made :-

(1) Cowsheds	62
(2) Milkshops	12

Number of Inspections during milking time	15
Number of Contraventions of the Regulations found	7

Number of Premises found to require :-

(1) Cleansing and Limewashing	2
(2) Structural or Sanitary Improvements -	
(a) Manure Accumulations	2
(b) Repairs	3
(3) Other Contraventions	-

Number of these requirements carried out :-

(1) Cleansing	2
(2) Structural or Sanitary Improvements	2

Sediment Tests:

Number of samples tested	6
Number of filters clean	6

Milk Sampling:

Four samples, 3 non-designated milks and 1 accredited were taken during the year, all of which were satisfactory to the Methylene Blue Test.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 - 1942.

The following licenses were granted during the year :-

(a) By Municipal Borough of Arundel :-

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

(1) Supplementary Licence to retail T.T. Milk... 1

Pasteurised Milk.

(1) Supplementary Licence to retail Pasteurised Milk..... 1

(b) By West Sussex County Council :-

Producer's Licences.

(1) Accredited 3

None of the Supplementary or Producer's Licences were revoked during the year.

During the year, 26 samples of accredited milk collected by the County Health Department were examined at the County Laboratory by the Methylene Blue Test. Of these samples, 19 or, 73 per cent were found to be satisfactory, whilst the remaining 7, or 27 per cent failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In addition, one sample of Accredited Milk, together with one sample from the supply to the County School were submitted for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, both with negative result. One further sample of accredited milk taken by the Sanitary Inspector also gave a negative result when submitted for biological examination.

Legal Proceedings.

It was not necessary to take any action under the Orders and Regulations during the year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The two private slaughter houses in the Borough have remained closed during the year and supplies for local butchers have continued to be delivered from Littlehampton.

Thirteen Pigs were killed with the consent of the Food Authority.

Inspection of butcher's shops or carts has been continued during the year and the following quantities of meat have been condemned and surrendered during the year :-

January	-	7 tins Meat 12 ozs. each.
May	-	2 tins Corned Beef 6 - lbs. each.
June	-	2 tins Corned Beef 6 - lbs. each.
		1 tin Brisket Beef 4 - lbs.
		1 tin Mutton 6 - lbs.
July	-	2 tins Pork Luncheon Meat 2 - lb. 8 ozs. each.
		1 tin Corned Beef 6 - lbs.
September	-	1 tin Corned Beef 6 - lbs.
		1 Gammon 15 - lbs.
November	-	1 tin Pork Sausage Meat 1 - lb. 8 ozs.

Details of inspections carried out during the year are as follows :-

Number of inspections of butcher's shops 72
Number of inspections of vehicles and carts... 33

No contravention of the Regulations.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

During the year, two renewal licenses to slaughter animals were granted by the Local Authority.

Bread.

During the year, 44 inspections were made of the bakehouses in the Borough, which are four in number, none of them being underground. All were found kept clean.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following Table shows the number of samples taken by Officers of the County Council under the Food Adulteration Section of the Act, together with the results of the examinations :-

Description	No. of samples analysed.	No. found genuine	No. found not genuine.
New Milk	7	7	-
Vinegar	1	1	-
Curry	1	1	-
Gelatine	1	1	-
Ground Cinnamon	1	1	-
TOTALS:	11	11	-

In addition to the 7 samples of milk shown above, 4 samples were tested by means of the Lactometer and found satisfactory. These were all samples of milk produced at premises situate in the Borough.

The average content of the samples of milk was :-

Fat	Solids not fat	Total solids
3.38%	8.77%	12.15%

Watercress.

No action has been taken regarding the watercress beds in the Borough and no complaints have been received.

Other Foods.

During the year, the following other foods were found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered :-

January - 1 tin Herrings 10-oz.
April - 2 sacks Potatoes 1 cwt. each.
December - 1 case tinned Milk containing 48 tins.
5½ lbs Canadian Cheese.
1 bag of Sausage Binder (Ink soaked in transit).

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The Borough has been remarkably free from the major infectious diseases during the year, no cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or Enteric Fever being notified.

The following Tables give details of the cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1943 :-

Disease	Total No. of Cases Notified		Cases admitted to Hospital		Total Deaths	0-1	-5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-55	65-
	C.	N.C.	C.	N. C.										
Measles	37	2	-	2	-	2	12	20	1	1	3	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS:	46	2	2	2	-	2	16	23	1	1	3	2	-	-

Disease	Total No. of cases notified	Jan	Feb	March	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Measles	39	-	2	1x	-	17	18xx	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	48	-	2	1x	3	17	18xx	1	-	-	-	4	2

X Non-civilian
xx Includes one non-civilian

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The immunisation campaign has continued during the year, 5 children of school age and 52 children under 5 years of age having received a complete course of injection.

At the end of the year it was estimated that 92% of the children

aged 5-15 years and 78% of the children aged 1-5 years had received a complete course of immunisation. These percentages reward the hard and persistent efforts made by the District Nurse to persuade parents to have their children protected against this deadly disease.

Measles.

Notification of 39 cases of this disease, including two non-civilians were received during the year as compared with 2 in 1942. The disease reached epidemic proportions during May and June when a total of 35 cases were notified. In addition to the notified cases 5 cases were reported by the Head Teachers of the Schools.

In a majority of cases the disease was mild in character and no cases were admitted to hospital.

Whooping Cough.

Seven cases of this disease were notified as compared with none in 1942.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

One case of this condition was notified, the patient being a visitor to an adjoining district who was admitted to Arundel Cottage Hospital, where a diagnosis of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was made. The patient eventually made a good recovery.

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

During the year one case of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia was notified as compared with two cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia in the previous year.

Influenza.

In common with other parts of the country, the Borough was affected with an epidemic of influenza during the last month of the year. As the disease is not notifiable, no official figures are available as to the extent of the outbreak, but from general observation, it is apparent that the epidemic was very widespread. Fortunately however, most of the cases were mild in character and very few developed pneumonic complications, only one case of Influenzal Pneumonia being notified in connection with the epidemic up to the end of the year.

As requested by the Minister of Health, schemes were promoted with the help of the Womens' Voluntary Services and the British Red Cross Society, whereby help, both domestic and nursing, could be provided in cases of need to stricken families. Private and parochial means were, however, sufficient to meet the needs and no appeals for help were made through official channels.

Arrangements were also made for part-time help to be given to over-worked Medical Practitioners by Service Medical Officers, but fortunately however, their services were not required.

One death was certified to be due to Influenza during the year.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Information regarding cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases is obtained from returns made by the Head Teachers of the Public Elementary Schools.

During the year, 22 cases of chickenpox and 8 cases of infectious Jaundice were reported.

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year was 10 as compared with 5 in 1942.

The ages and sex distribution of the ten cases are given in the following table :-

Ages	Males	Females	Totals
15-65	2	2	4
65-75	-	2	2
75 and up	1	3	4
TOTALS:	3	7	10

Localisation of the Disease.

Digestive organs and peritoneum	(Oesophagus	1
	(Stomach	3
Intestines	(Colon	1
	(Rectum	2
Female genital organs	Ovary	1
Breast	-	1
Urinary system	Bladder	1
	Total:	10

Tuberculosis.

Notification Register of Tubercular Patients.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register, together with particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis. No deaths from the disease occurred during the year 1943.

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. No. on Register @ 1/1/43.	1	6	7	4	1	5	5	7	12
2. Cases previously removed and returning during 1943.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. New cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1943.	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	1	3
	1	7	8	6	1	7	7	8	15
4. Cases removed from Register in 1943	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
5. No. on Register at 31/12/43.	1	6	7	6	1	7	7	7	14

New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 to 55	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

Scabies.

There has been a considerable increase in the incidence of scabies during the year, 18 cases being brought to notice as compared with only 2 in 1942. Some 7 families were involved and in addition a number of cases occurred amongst youths employed at the Castle stables.

The patients were treated with Benzyl Benzoate by the District Nurse in their homes if bathing facilities were available, or otherwise in the accommodation provided at the Health Office.